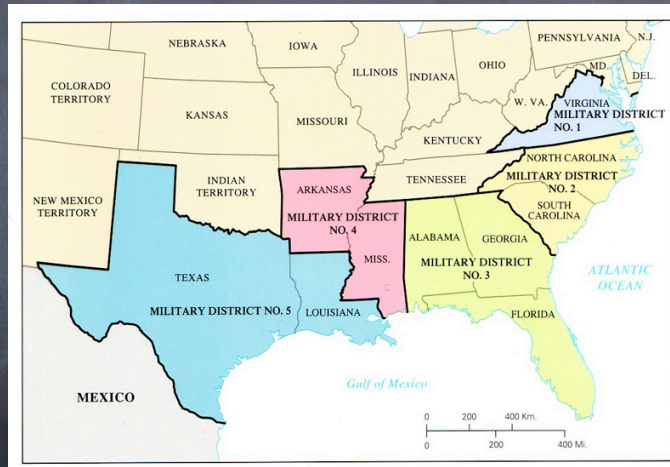


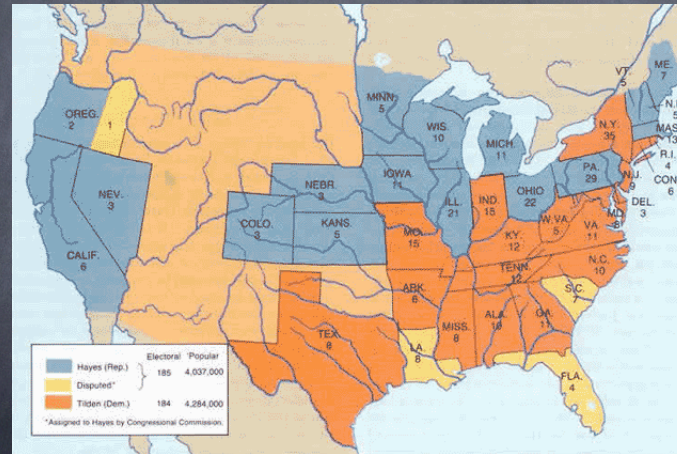
**The End of
Reconstruction:
Election of 1876 &
Compromise of 1877**

Leading up to the 1876 election,
parts of the South were still
under military occupation



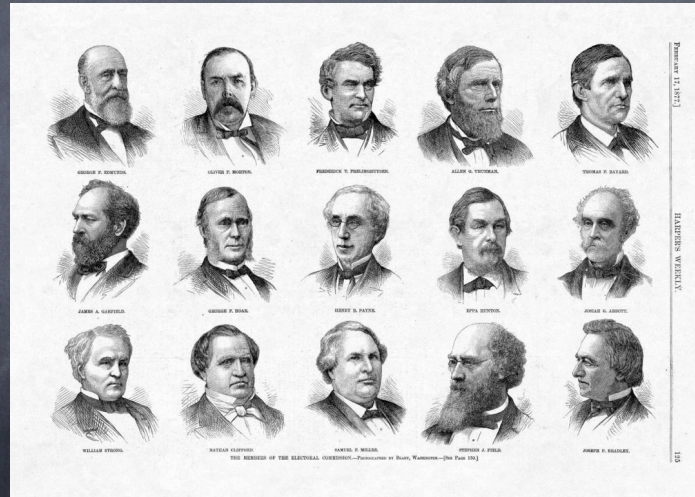
<http://faculty.umf.maine.edu/~walters/web%20104/map-reconstruction.jpg>

After the popular vote, 20 electoral votes were in dispute. Without these votes, Hayes had 165, Tilden 184. The "magic number" was 185.



<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h396.html>

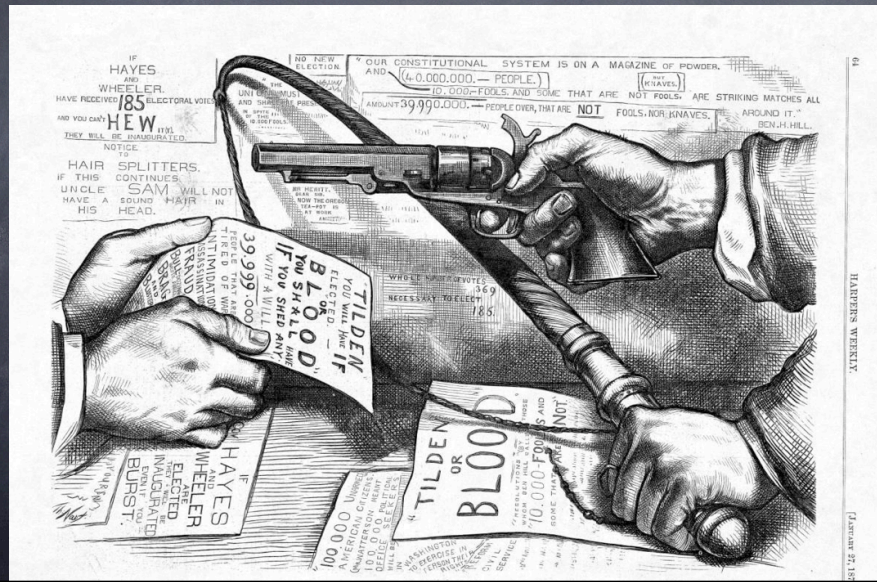
An Electoral Committee was created to investigate and decide who would win the disputed electoral votes.



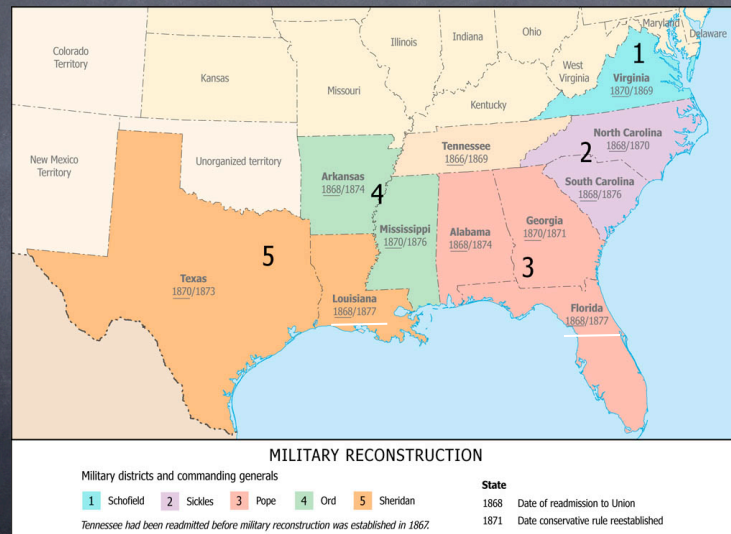
Members were from the House, Senate, and Supreme Court

<http://elections.harperweek.com/09Ver2Controversy/Caroon-Large.asp?UniqueID=13&Year=1876>

Committee gave all 20 electoral votes to Hayes. Southern Democrats were outraged, called it a "stolen election." Fear of war...

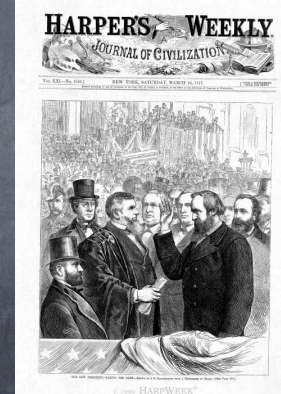
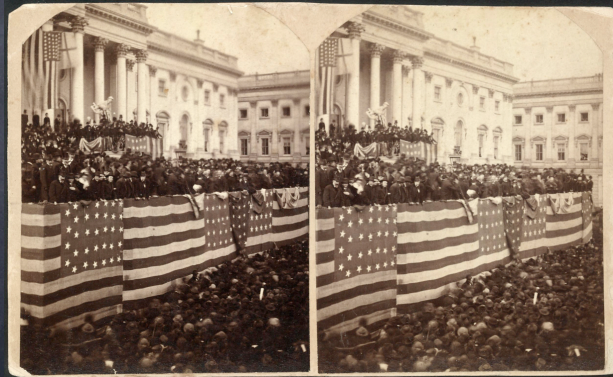


Compromise of 1877: Democrats would recognize Hayes as President if all federal troops were removed from South



http://www.learnnc.org/lp/media/uploads/2009/08/military_reconstruction.jpg

A "corrupt bargain,"

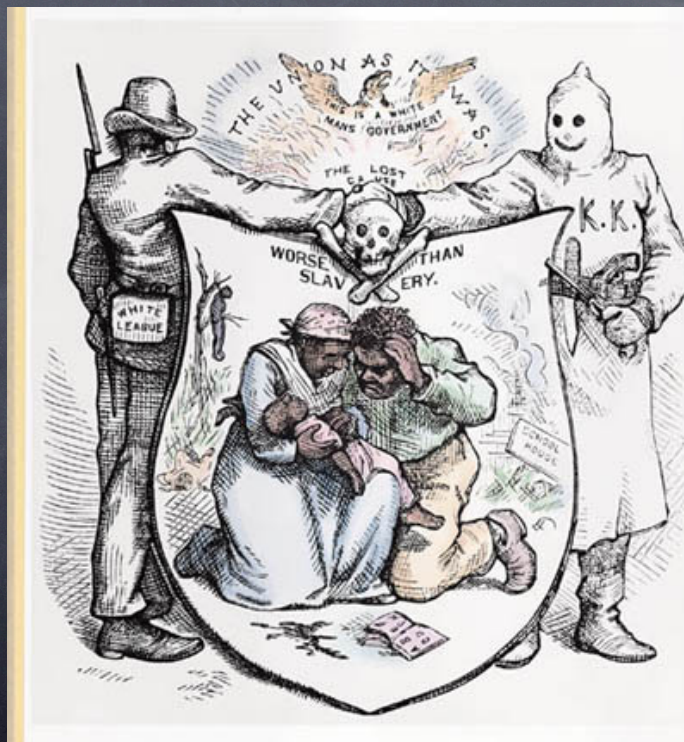


http://www.learnnc.org/lp/media/uploads/2009/06/hayes_inauguration.jpg

Effects: Former Confederate leaders regain political control of South ("White Man's Rule"), freedom, opportunities, security of blacks quickly decline

To the four million former slaves in the South, the Compromise of 1877 was the 'Great Betrayal.' Radical Republican efforts to assure civil rights for the blacks were totally abandoned. The white population of the country was anxious to get on with making money. No serious move to restore the rights of black citizens would surface again until the 1950s.





http://wpscms.pearsoncmg.com/wps/media/objects/1693/1733989/images/img_ah3_p123.html

Think about it:
Why do you
think the Klan
was not
effectively
dealt with?